

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1974

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS  
Today: Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Tomorrow:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Wednesday:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Thursday:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Friday:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Saturday:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18). Sunday:  
Partly cloudy, 55-65 (17-18).

Austria	10.6	Lebanon	21.99
Belgium	12.8	Luxembourg	1.00
Denmark	2.00	Morocco	2.00
France	11.5	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	2.00	Nigeria	1.50
Greece	1.50	Norway	2.75
India	1.50	Portugal	10.00
Italy	1.50	Spain	1.50
Japan	1.50	Sweden	2.25
Korea	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Malaysia	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Mexico	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Norway	2.75	U.S. Military (Eur)	60.00
Poland	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50



Coffin of former Argentine President Juan Peron moving slowly through Buenos Aires crowd yesterday.

## Burial Postponed Until Tomorrow

# Throngs Mourn Peron in Argentina

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (UPI).—Argentines turned out in huge numbers today to mourn President Juan Domingo Peron, the most important political figure of this country in the last three decades, who at 78 died yesterday from complications of a bronchial infection.

Thousands lined the five-mile route taken by the funeral cortege from the suburban presidential mansion to the Metropolitan Cathedral. A funeral mass there was attended by political, labor and military leaders and the general's widow, Mrs. Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, 43, the first woman president of Argentina. She is the first woman chief of state in Latin America.

By early afternoon, when Gen. Peron's body was transferred to the national Congress building where he will lie in state, crowds waiting to view his remains were so vast that police officials estimated they would thread narrow streets and broad avenues for several miles.

### Long Line of Mourners

The number of mourners—many of whom had brought food and blankets for the long wait to touch the general's face or wipe handkerchiefs over his brow—prompted postponement of his burial from tomorrow to Thursday. He will be buried in the Chacarita Cemetery in the western part of the capital.

The outpouring of grief appeared to momentarily drown the bitter divisions within the Peronist movement, between Peronists and anti-Peronists, leftists and rightists—that Gen. Peron had failed to resolve during his brief third presidency.

Conservative trade unionists, youths identified with the left-wing Peronist guerrillas, middle-class families and the urban poor all milled about the heart of Buenos Aires and there were no reports of violent incidents.

The armed forces—once bitter enemies of Gen. Peron, whom they had overthrown in 1955—today changed of funeral honors with 5,000 soldiers.

As if to emphasize his coming to terms with the military, Gen. Peron's body was dressed in an army general's uniform. His black wood coffin was covered with an Argentine flag and a general's cap and an officer's saber. The coffin was drawn through the streets by a self-propelled army gun carriage.

The Roman Catholic Church—another once bitter foe of the late president—also publicly buried its differences with him today.

### Vatican Excommunication

Gen. Peron had been excommunicated by the Vatican in 1955, after numerous church-burning incidents by his more fanatical followers. On the day of his death, the Argentine cardinal, Santiago Copello, had publicly declared: "Praise be to God, founder of all reason and justice!"

But today, Antonio Cardinal Caggiano hailed the late president as a "Christian," a "humanist" and a man who "was an enemy of violence."

In a eulogy that is bound to be controversial among leftists and non-Peronists, the cardinal raised Gen. Peron for negotiation, alliances with business and organized labor, and gave leftist guerrillas full blame for the violence that has wracked the country.

The late general's cabinet ministers have all been confirmed in their posts by the new President. Labor unions have extended a general work stoppage of mourning until tomorrow night, but that deadline may be extended to accommodate the mourners.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Argentine President Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron arriving at the Buenos Aires Congress building yesterday where the body of her late husband is to lie in state until his burial.

## Unless It Gets Disengagement Accord

# Jordan May Refuse to Go to Geneva Talks

AMMAN, July 2 (AP).—Jordan will boycott the next session of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva unless Israel first signs a military disengagement agreement with its senior allies to King Hussein, said today.

Of all the Arab states, Jordan has the longest cease-fire line with Israel and it seeks a disengagement of forces along the 80-mile course of the Jordan River from the foot of the Golan Heights to the Dead Sea.

The King's aide said that Jordan considers a disengagement accord "a test of Israel's intentions" and that "without it, we will not go to Geneva."

The Jordanians want Israel to withdraw six miles westward from the Jordan valley floor, thus permitting a Jordanian civil administration to return. They have rejected an Israeli counterproposal to withdraw from around the populated centers of the West Bank and open two corridors of access between the two banks at the Allenby and Damia bridges.

## Israel's Government Imposes Measures to Arrest Inflation

JERUSALEM, July 2 (AP).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin's new government introduced anti-inflationary measures today to cool the economy, raise nearly a billion dollars in additional revenue and reduce private purchasing power.

The program, announced after an early-morning cabinet session, could cut government spending by nearly \$500 million and increase import surcharges and taxes.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said that the "background" to this decision is the spiraling inflation and import-export gap on one hand and over-increasing defense expenditures on the other.

He added: "The Yom Kippur war imposed on us a security burden which dwarfed all previous expenditures."

## House Approves Bill to End Ban on Owning Gold

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—The House has voted to lift the ban against gold ownership by U.S. citizens as part of a bill it passed authorizing \$1.5 billion for the International Development Association of the World Bank.

The bill lifts the gold-ownership ban after next Dec. 31. A bill already passed by the Senate allows gold ownership after Sept. 1.

The bill will go to a conference to resolve the difference over the date. President Nixon is expected to sign the bill because he favors the money for the IDA.

In January the House defeated a similar IDA bill without the gold-ownership provision, but strong lobbying by the Treasury and the World Bank plus the support of members who favored gold ownership, reversed the vote.

Israel's trade deficit in the first four months of this year rose to \$642 million, compared with \$388 million in the equivalent period of last year.

Israel has been hit hard by inflation, with the consumer price index rising 21.2 percent in the first five months of this year. The index went up 26 percent in 1973.

The main points of the government program:

- Imports—An increase in the import surcharge of 10 percent, bringing the total tax on foreign goods entering the country to 35 percent.
- Government spending—A cutback of nearly \$500 million, including stopping new construction and postponing other development projects.
- Building—Shelving for a year plans for public buildings and construction starts on large apartment houses.
- Tax collection—More efficient tax collection to raise a further \$220 million. A 15 percent fine will be imposed for late payments.

Referring to Portuguese Socialists, he said: "What is true as much for them as for us is that there will be no victory against the reactionary forces or fascists without an alliance of the left." Mr. Mitterrand arrived by air from Paris for a three-day visit.

## Mitterrand Tells Left in Portugal to Unite

LISBON, July 2 (Reuters).—French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand warned today that all leftist parties in Portugal would have to unite to beat reactionary forces and fascists.

Referring to Portuguese Socialists, he said: "What is true as much for them as for us is that there will be no victory against the reactionary forces or fascists without an alliance of the left." Mr. Mitterrand arrived by air from Paris for a three-day visit.

# U.S., Russia Will Curb Underground A-Tests

## Partial Ban Is Announced By Brezhnev

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 2 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev disclosed tonight that he and President Nixon had reached agreement on a partial underground nuclear test ban and a reduction of the ceiling on their countries' defensive missile systems. But he indicated that a major breakthrough on controlling offensive missile systems had eluded them.

The complex of agreements in the arms control area, worked out in five days of talks here and in the Crimea, the 67-year-old Communist party chief declared, "could perhaps have been still broader." The statement was considered a reflection of his disappointment on the issue of curbing the offensive-missile race.

But Mr. Brezhnev said the progress made, to be spelled out in a final communiqué and in signed agreements tomorrow, "tangibly strengthens and deepens the relaxation of international tension."

In toasts at a banquet given by Mr. Nixon on the eve of his departure for the United States, the President stressed the importance of personal relationships in promoting détente. He also emphasized the American intention to invite Mr. Brezhnev to the United States next year to insure the regularity of annual Soviet-American summit meetings.

But Mr. Brezhnev, in reply, stressed "the emphasis on the 'feelings of respect and friendship' of Russians for the American people rather than echoing Mr. Nixon's stress on their personal ties."

Difficulties Stressed

Both in their toasts and in Mr. Nixon's earlier televised address to the Soviet people, the two leaders emphasized the complexities and difficulties in controlling the arms race that Mr. Brezhnev termed "the field which may rightfully be called central in Soviet-American relations."

Privately, some American officials held slight hopes that the two leaders might continue their talks tomorrow before Mr. Nixon's scheduled departure to leave after noon. He planned to leave early enough to reach Maine and to make a televised report on his summit talks here to the American people.

But well-placed Soviet sources said that whatever progress was made in the realm of controlling offensive weapons systems—especially deployment of multistaged missiles—would be vague and general, rather than the clear mandate the two leaders had wanted to give to their respective armaments teams in Geneva.

What Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev have been seeking in the last three days is an agreement on how many missile launchers such as the old-style, one-shot warheads to the more sophisticated multi-shot warheads. The United States has a considerable lead in the multistaged-missile field, but the Soviet Union, having conducted a series of successful missile tests, is on the verge of entering the multistaged field.

Mr. Brezhnev's comments tonight were interpreted as an indication that he had been unwilling to concede to the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Nixon Ailment In Leg Said to Be 'Resolved'

MOSCOW, July 2 (UPI).—President Nixon's phlebitis has "resolved itself," his spokesman said today, but there is still some swelling in the left leg.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said Mr. Nixon was piqued at news reports that he was "dragging" the leg yesterday during and after his daylong tour of Minsk.

"Ask the press how they would feel if they were riding in a car for six hours," Mr. Nixon said, according to Mr. Ziegler. The aide said that Mr. Nixon's doctors believe the condition of inflamed blood vessels has "resolved itself."



Muscovites watching President Nixon's address to Russian people yesterday.

## Geneva Disarmament Talks Reopen

# Russia Again Bars A-Test Inspection

GENEVA, July 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today ruled out international inspections as part of a ban on underground nuclear tests.

Soviet negotiator Alexei Roschin told the summer session of the 25-nation disarmament conference, a session which opened today, that such inspections are unnecessary.

Mr. Roschin also reiterated remarks made June 14 by Soviet Communist party head Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that an interim ban on large underground tests must be linked to a timetable for the cessation of all such explosions.

Both Mr. Roschin and U.S. negotiator Joseph Martin Jr., in opening statements, hailed the current Moscow talks between Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon at which Mr. Brezhnev announced moves toward a partial underground testing ban and some controls on weapons.

Western officials said privately that an angry reaction from neutral nations is expected to the only partial ban on underground tests. The neutrals charge that disarmament negotiations are rapidly losing all meaning as long as the two major powers continue any kind of testing at all.

The United States argues that inspections are required to insure that nations do not conduct clandestine tests of low-yield nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union for years has said that each side possesses the means to detect and identify all underground blasts without inspection.

Complete Cessation

Mr. Roschin repeated Mr. Brezhnev's June 14 remark that Moscow is "prepared to come to an agreement with the United States on limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests, and even their complete cessation by an agreed time."

Conference officials said they presume Moscow's insistence on a timetable for halting all tests, without inspection, was the major difficulty at the Moscow summit talks.

## Roundup of Aristocrats Goes On

# Ethiopia Premier Said to Offer Six Ministries to the Military

ADDIS ABABA, July 2 (Reuters).—Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen's government was reported today to have offered six cabinet posts to the Ethiopian armed forces—now in effective control of the country.

Informed sources said the posts included the Justice, Defense and Interior Ministries, among others.

The report of the premier's initiative came as the military continued to round up conservative members of the ruling hierarchy as part of an armed forces reform campaign.

The armed forces too: note of Mr. Endalkatchew's offer and made its own proposals, the sources added. The nature of the counterproposals was not known.

There was no government comment on the reports.

Wanted Officials Warned

The military also circulated a list of wanted cabinet ministers, warning them that if they did not surrender their names would be made public and the people would arrest them, the sources said.

The chief of Ethiopia's security police, Col. Solomon Kadir, and the former navy commander, Rear Adm. Iskinder Desta—a grandson of Emperor Haile Selassie—were among those reported arrested today.

The Emperor today drove through the capital, as is his custom. The armed forces have sworn their "unswerving" loyalty to the 81-year-old ruler.

Other people still wanted by the military include some believed to have taken refuge in the Emperor's Jubilee Palace. The Emperor was said to have been asked to persuade them to surrender.

## Defense Minister Sought

The wanted ministers reportedly include the Defense Minister, Lt. Gen. Abiyeh Abebe, the Minister of the Imperial Court, Kahdele Tadesse, and Finance Minister Negaah Desta.

The armed forces have announced the arrests of 12 people so far. But informed sources said that at least 37 had been arrested.

## British Coal Miners Reject Militant Stand in Pay Talks

LLANDUDNO, Wales, July 2 (Reuters).—British coal miners, by a narrow majority of 138,000 to 134,000 weighted votes, rejected today a call from Yorkshire militants to seek pay rises of 45 percent—up to £20 (£48) a week—a demand that would have been backed by the threat of industrial action.

Instead, the miners' annual conference decided by the same margin to instruct the union's leaders to seek "substantial" increases in wages and improvements in working conditions.

## NYSE Prices At 1974 Low

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell all across the board today as the Dow Jones industrial average hit a 1974 low.

The average was down 15.56 points to close at 790.68. The last time it closed lower was Dec. 5, 1973, at 783.21.

Today about 1,135 issues declined against 300 advances on moderately active trading. Details on Page 7.

## Labor Avoids Defeat

LONDON, July 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's minority government escaped more defeats in the House of Commons last night by margins of two and three votes.

Liberals teamed with Conservatives in votes against the Labor government's action on pensions. But a mechanical failure in an aircraft kept two Liberals from attending to vote, and Scottish and Welsh nationalists voted with the government.



## Losses in Next Election Feared

## Leaders' Split Imperils Bonn Ruling Party

By David Binder  
 BONN, July 2 (NYT).—West Germany's governing Social Democratic party is facing grim and excruciating leadership problems envenomed by this spring's Bonn spy affair and the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor.

Some high party officials privately express fears that rivalry

at the top may tear the party apart in the next six months, leaving it helpless to face election challenges by the conservative Christian Democratic opposition.

The rivalry is among party chairman Brandt, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Herbert Wehner, the party's leader in parliament.

The scope and intensity of the

competition has been kept largely secret from the public, which has been shown a picture of relatively smooth transition and solidarity at the top.

## All for One

The three leaders are still dimly aware that in the complexity of German politics, and because of their own strengths and weaknesses, each needs the two others to survive.

Mr. Schmidt is the deer, the man of action whose vast experience in administering first the Defense Ministry and then the Economics and Finance Ministries, qualify him to run the government. But he lacks broad appeal.

Mr. Wehner is the maker of strategy and parliamentary majorities, a tireless worker known for a rigid moral standard. But as a former Communist he knows he can never lead the Social Democrats. His volcanic temper prevents him from attracting voters.

Mr. Brandt, who botched his last year as chancellor by being inattentive and too lax, still retains enormous popularity within as well as outside the party. But he has practically disqualified himself for administrative tasks in the government or parliament.

Familiarity led to tension. Seven years of working intimately together in the party, the parliament and the government appear to have built up extreme tensions rather than a cooperative spirit among the three.

Their private remarks about each other betray deep contempt and suspicion. Mr. Brandt has indicated he believes Mr. Wehner wanted him out of office for the last 18 months before he resigned. Mr. Wehner suspects Mr. Brandt of conspiring to eliminate him from both party and parliamentary posts. Mr. Schmidt knows that neither man likes him.

Some party insiders fear that the parliamentary investigation of the spy affair will bring these rivalries into the open and wreck the leadership triangle.

The investigation, which is to begin Aug. 12, is to determine how Guenter Guillaume, an East German Communist agent, obtained a job in the federal chancellery as Mr. Brandt's party liaison man. It will also try to determine who was responsible. Guillaume was unmasked and arrested in April.

## Huge Throngs Mourn Peron; Burial Is Postponed a Day

(Continued from Page 1)  
 pouring into the capital from the provinces.

Flags were ordered at half-staff for 19 days, and printers' unions have refused to allow newspapers to print anything but coverage of Gen. Peron.

Tributes to Peron

PARIS, July 2 (AP).—President Nixon paid tribute to Gen. Peron as "a source of inspiration to his countrymen." In a

## Premier Asserts That World Needs Turkey's Opium

ANKARA, July 2 (Reuters).—Premier Bulent Ecevit today explained Turkey's decision to resume opium-poppo farming and promised strict controls to prevent narcotics smuggling.

He told parliament that the plight of Anatolian farmers and world need for opium for medicinal purposes were the main reasons why Turkey ended the two-year ban on poppy cultivation.

The government announced last night that it was lifting the American-promoted edict in seven provinces of southwest Turkey. The decision, although expected, was a severe blow for U.S. narcotics law enforcement efforts.

In an apparent attempt to soothe American feelings, Mr. Ecevit emphasized today that his government would consider suggestions "from friends or international organizations" to prevent smuggling.

U.S. Urged to End Aid

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R-N.Y., and Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., called today on President Nixon to cut off economic aid to Turkey in response to that nation's decision to resume cultivation of the opium poppy.

"If the President will not exercise his authority to terminate assistance," Rep. Rangel said, "I believe the Congress has no choice but to mandate such action."

Rep. Rangel, leader of the congressional black caucus, said the decision by Turkish officials "represents a slap in the face to the American people and our past efforts to stop the flow of illicit heroin into our country."

U.S. Army Said To Attain Goal on Volunteer Status

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway has declared the all-volunteer Army "a great success" in meeting its personnel goal in its first year without a draft.

He announced at a news conference yesterday that the Army had 783,000 men and women—about 1,500 above the objective—as of Sunday, the end of the 1972 fiscal year.

"Our quality is good; our combat readiness is up; we are on target with strength, and our discipline is within acceptable limits," Mr. Callaway said. "These accomplishments are clear evidence that the volunteer Army (concept) does work."

He acknowledged that there are still many doubters in Congress. But he said that some of them are being won over by the Army's performance in recruiting volunteers.

Last winter, Mr. Callaway predicted that the Army might fall short by as many as 20,000 men at the end of the first year without the draft. But the Army began to show marked recruitment gains in the spring and exceeded its monthly quotas for the first time this year in May and June, he said.

House Vote Supports Export-Import Bank

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—A 30-day extension for the Export-Import Bank, whose legal authority expired at midnight Sunday, won congressional approval yesterday with a vote in the House.

Overriding opposition from members who opposed the bank's subsidized foreign-trade loans, particularly for trade with the Soviet Union, the House approved the extension 238 to 115, two votes more than the two-thirds required. The Senate had approved the extension earlier.

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Prepared by Baker's Senate Probers

## Study Ties CIA Closer to Watergate

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—There is evidence to suggest that the CIA knew much about the activities of Watergate conspirator Howard Hughes, officials have disclosed publicly. A long report prepared for Sen. Edward Baker, R-Tenn., said today.

The report to the vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee said Hunt tried to use the CIA as a recruitment agency for burglars in the months after the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972.

CIA Director James Colby, in a letter to Sen. Baker and in comments on the 35-page investigative report by the senator's aides, denied that the CIA had any role that had not been made public in either Watergate or the burglary of the offices of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a psychiatrist who had been treating Daniel Ellsberg. He said his comments were preliminary ones, however, and indicated he might have more to say on the subject later.

The report drew no final conclusions and most of the questions it posed were left unanswered.

Sen. Baker recommended, however, that the Senate and House CIA watchdog committees use his report as a basis for new investigations. He said the agency had refused to make many documents and witnesses available.

Sen. Baker has denied allegations that his report was an attempt by the panel's GOP minority to find a Watergate scapegoat to take any possible blame off President Nixon.

The report, censored by the CIA to remove the identities of many individuals, is based partially on secret documents the agency itself made available.

Report Sees Contradictions

It states that there are many apparent contradictions between the public and private testimony of such key officials as former CIA Director Richard Helms and the new evidence it has uncovered.

At the Senate Watergate hearings last summer, it was disclosed that at a White House request, CIA furnished Hunt, a former CIA agent, with disguises and other equipment, including a camera concealed in a tobacco pouch, for an undisclosed mission.

The Baker report challenged the agency's claim that all aid to Hunt was cut off in August, 1971, one week before the break-in at the offices of Dr. Fielding, the former Ellsberg psychiatrist.

It suggested that the agency's aid to Hunt extended far longer than that and said: "The question arises as to whether the CIA had advance knowledge of the Fielding break-in."

Photographed Fielding Building

Hunt has testified that he used the camera to take photos of Dr. Fielding's office building. The film was developed and printed by CIA technicians.

The report also contended that after the Fielding break-in and as late as the three-month period before the Watergate burglary in June, 1972, Hunt asked CIA officials to put him in touch with persons "skilled in lock-picking, electronic sweeping and entry operations."

The Baker report said Hunt was referred to a former CIA employee by an agency official when he asked to be placed in contact with "a retired lock-picker." The official resigned two days after the Watergate break-in.

Sometime late in 1971, the report said, Hunt contacted an active CIA employee "regarding a weekend entry operation." No further details were given.

The Baker report says the CIA knew as early as June, 1972, that one of its paid operatives, Lee Pennington, had entered the home of Watergate burglar James McCord and helped him destroy documents "which might show a link between the CIA and McCord." According to the report, when the FBI asked the CIA about Mr. Pennington, the CIA responded by supplying information about a former employee with a similar name.

The Baker report said the only reason it learned of the incident was because another CIA operative rebelled against what he saw as an attempt to destroy Watergate information.

At Ehrlichman Trial

Meanwhile, at the federal court trial here of former White House domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman and three others charged with conspiring in the break-in at Dr. Fielding's office, a former White House official testified today that nothing had been held back from Mr. Ehrlichman when the burglary was being planned.

David Young, a former National Security Council officer, was asked if the "examination of Dr. Fielding's file had been discussed with Mr. Ehrlichman" about a month before the burglary. He replied that it had been.

But Mr. Young said he and Mr. Ehrlichman never used the word "break-in" when they discussed "a covert operation" to get the files on Dr. Ellsberg, who has said he leaked the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war.

Mr. Young said he had no authority to authorize the operation but that Mr. Ehrlichman did. He said the reason for trying to get the files was to determine "to what extent Ellsberg was involved in a wider effort to make unauthorized disclosures . . . to find out whether he had further material he intended to leak."

Mr. Ehrlichman, who was in charge of the so-called White House plumbers, has admitted he approved a covert operation but said that did not necessarily mean an illegal act.

He is on trial with Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Gordon Liddy on charges that they plotted the Sept. 2-4, 1971, burglary at Dr. Fielding's Beverly Hills, Calif., office, looking for the psychiatrist's records on Mr. Ellsberg.

U.S. Frigate Refloated

DEN HEDER, the Netherlands, July 2 (UPI)—The frigate that ran aground Sunday while taking an ailing seaman to a hospital.



HOW HIGH IS THE SKY?—At 10,500 feet and still climbing, these two hardsouls are headed for the 14,410-foot summit of Mt. Rainier in Washington State's Cascade Mountains with a sea of clouds below them. They made it. So did the photographer.

## Former White House Aide Is First Witness in Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Members of the House Judiciary Committee got a detailed description today of how business is conducted in the White House from former Nixon aide Alexander Butterfield.

Mr. Butterfield, who first disclosed the existence of the White House taping system, testified in House session as the first witness in the impeachment inquiry.

A real aide course in political science, Mr. Butterfield said, was a "real aide course in political science."

Members said Mr. Butterfield gave them the best description they had ever had of the daily workings of the White House staff.

"He described how paper work goes in and out," said Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif. "This thing was so structured that the President was aware of everything that went on."

Rep. Edward Markey, D-Iowa, said Mr. Butterfield's testimony helped him understand "the awareness of the President, how closely the President watched the activities in the Oval Office."

Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., said, "I didn't find anything helpful at all. He talked about the physical layout of the office—the chain of command . . . I got the impression of very limited access to the President."

"I was surprised to learn that [John] Ehrlichman did not have continuous running access to the office."

Meanwhile, the Justice Department went to a federal appeals court today to defend the legality of the firing of Archibald Cox as the first Watergate prosecutor.

The department asked the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia to overturn a lower court opinion that the dismissal of Mr. Cox was illegal. The appeal involved Solicitor-General Robert Bork's firing of Mr. Cox at President Nixon's order last Oct. 30. Mr. Bork became acting attorney general and fired Mr. Cox after Elliot Richardson resigned as attorney general and William French Smith resigned as his deputy.

Scheduled to follow Mr. Butterfield to the Judiciary Committee's witness table, probably tomorrow, is Paul O'Brien, a former attorney general and a former member of the President's re-election committee. He was one of

## Texas Court Lifts Ban on Newsmen At Slaying Trial

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 3 (AP)—District Court Judge Preston Dial today reversed himself and agreed to allow newsmen in the courtroom during jury selection for the trial of Elmer Wayne Henley, accused in the Houston mass murder case.

Henley, 18, is charged in six of the 27 deaths.

Asked why he had changed his mind, Judge Dial said: "It seemed to be the appropriate thing to do at the time."

However, photographers will still be barred from the courtroom and the jury room.

Judge Dial yesterday barred newsmen and the public, including the accused youth's mother and brother, from the room where the jury was being selected.

## Jury Rules Hughes Defamed Maheu, to Fix Damages Later

By Robert Meyers

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (WP)—After four days of deliberation a federal jury yesterday ruled in favor of Robert Maheu in his defamation suit against billionaire Howard Hughes's Summa Corp.

Mr. Maheu, called a thief by Mr. Hughes, is seeking \$175 million. U.S. District court Judge Harry Pregerson told the jurors to report on Oct. 8 for the second stage of the trial, to fix damages.

Mr. Hughes never appeared during the four-month trial. Before sending the case to the four-woman, two-man jury last week, Judge Pregerson said Mr. Hughes's silence could be construed to mean that his testimony would hurt his case.

Judge Pregerson described Mr. Maheu as "affable, intelligent, unaggressive" as well as "artless, careless, impulsive." Mr. Maheu, once Mr. Hughes's top aide, earning \$520,000 a year, filed a civil suit against his former boss in 1972 after he called him "a no-good son of a bitch who stole me blind." Mr. Maheu was fired from his job as head of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations in December, 1970.

Mr. Hughes, in a 1972 telephone press conference he called to prove that he had nothing to do with Clifford Irving's purported biography of him, was sharply questioned by reporters in Los Angeles, speaking to a man in the Bahamas.

They asked detailed questions about his business life, one of them being: "Why did you fire Bob Maheu?" The answer contained the words that led Mr. Maheu to sue.

Maheu Admits Debts

In the trial Mr. Maheu admitted owing Mr. Hughes \$88,000 in cash which he had intended to donate to political candidates but never did. And he has said he has an outstanding \$59,000 loan from Mr. Hughes. He says he will repay both amounts as soon as he can.

Summa Corp. contended that neither amount had been authorized and that both amounts—plus much more—were stolen from Mr. Hughes by Mr. Maheu.

The most prominent among the alleged cash thefts is a highly disputed \$50,000 cash donation to the Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's 1968 presidential campaign.

Mr. Humphrey, now a senator from Minnesota, contends that he never personally received the money but says a staff member might have.

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Besides the alleged contribution to Sen. Humphrey, there was an undisputed \$100,000 cash contribution to President Nixon. The money was delivered to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the President's close friend, but was never reported. It has since been returned and has been the subject of investigation by the House Judiciary Committee, the Senate Watergate committee and the office of Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

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## Judge Rejects Rebozo's Bid To Bar Senate Panel's Probe

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A federal court today denied Charles (Bebe) Rebozo's plea for a restraining order to bar the Senate Watergate Committee from probing further into his affairs.

District Judge John Smith Jr. ruled that the issue is now moot because the Senate panel's authority lapsed Friday.

Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., the committee chairman, has said that all investigations have ceased and that there are no plans to seek contempt of Congress charges against anyone.

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, Alan Weir, told Judge Smith that he is still "the threat of a subpoena held over Mr. Rebozo's head" and a "clear threat of contempt."

Mr. Rebozo, President Nixon's closest personal friend, was not court.

Hughes Gift Probed

Mr. Rebozo claimed in his petition that the panel was being oppressive and harassing in its use of his handling of a \$50,000 campaign contribution on Howard Hughes.

## Calif. Banker Arnholt Smith Indicted for Misuse of Funds

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—California financier C. Arnholt Smith, a friend of President Nixon, was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to misappropriate \$170 million in bank funds.

The 25-count indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in San Diego, accused Mr. Smith, one of his associates, Philip T. Smith, 75, was president of private bank, which failed October. It is now involved in liquidation proceedings.

The federal indictment was the first in an onslaught of financial troubles for Mr. Smith, who inherited \$300,000 from Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign only to have turned later because re-election committee officials took note of his affairs.

At the time of the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Smith was president board chairman of the bank of Westgate-California Corp., an conglomerate with assets of more than \$300 million spread over 40 diversified subsidiaries.

The indictment charged that Smith and Mr. Tolt have conspired since January, 1969, to use borrowing power of Westgate's subsidiaries to get fraudulent loans from the San Diego bank.

The indictment was announced by the Justice Department.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Tolt used the purposes of repaying them methods of repaying them prepared false financial statements in support of them, the indictment charged.

The indictment listed 97 loans totaling about \$170 million which involved in the alleged conspiracy.

Tolt was a top officer of Westgate until his resignation last Nov. 1. Mr. Smith resigned as Westgate board chairman the same day.

Westgate is now involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

The indictment said that as a part of the conspiracy, "the defendants, by utilizing their official positions in USNB and Westgate, would approve and cause USNB to make loans and issues, purportedly for the benefit of Westgate subsidiaries, fraudulently concealing from USNB the fact that the loans were not intended for Westgate companies at all."

The defendants would knowingly prepare false statements and credit information and insure that it was made a part of the bank records, the indictment said.

Among other charges, the government alleged that Mr. Smith made an entry in his bank's records to show that the San Diego Padres baseball club had \$125 million on deposit when there was no such deposit.

Kalmbach Begins U.S. Jail Term

BAITIMORE, July 2 (UPI)—Former presidential lawyer Herbert Kalmbach surrendered to a U.S. marshal yesterday to begin serving a 6-month to 18-month prison term following conviction for irregularities during the 1970 election campaign.

He was taken to an undisclosed detention facility "in the Baltimore-Washington area," officials said.

Kalmbach served as President Nixon's personal attorney and was one of his chief fund-raisers. He is expected to testify for the prosecution in Watergate-related trials.

Danish Town Plans U.S. July 4 Festival

AALBORG, Denmark, July 3 (UPI)—A daylong program marking American Independence Day Thursday has been planned by this town near the Red Sea National Park.

Town officials said Danes and Americans were invited to the events, which began with a wreath-laying ceremony at 8 a.m. and ended with a dinner at Aalborg Ball. A midday luncheon at Red Sea is also on the program.



C. Arnholt Smith

## Poll Predicts Wallace Would Lose to Ford

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Aster Louis Harris reported today that although Americans now thought higher of George Wallace of Alabama, he would still be a weak candidate against a Republican in the 1976 presidential election.

Mr. Harris said that most those queried in a nationwide poll taken early in June longer felt that Mr. Wallace is a "racist," "extremist," "dangerous demagogue."

61-17 percent majority of those polled considered him a man of high integrity.

Barred to a 40-35 percent in a poll taken before he was shot and crippled in 1972. The rest said they were not sure.

But for all these gains, a recently pitted against President Gerald Ford in a special heats as the Democratic nominee for president.

Wallace finished far behind by a 53-36 percent margin, Mr. Harris said.

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## Homosexuals' Psyche Similar To Others', U.S. Study Says

He blamed "inadequate public support for an adequate defense budget."

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He blamed "inadequate public support for an adequate defense budget."

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## HOLLAND FESTIVAL Taking 17th-Century Opera Out of a Musical Ghetto

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT)—The Holland Festival's production of Pier Francesco Cavalli's "L'Erismena" is a good deal more than just another manifestation of faddish interest in 17th-century opera. It is, or at least seems to be, one of the most comfortable, unapologetic and unselfish productions in this field since the 17th century itself—the kind of thing, in short, that will get this sort of entertainment out of the ghetto and into the common market of operatic activity.

The Netherlands is one of the privileged market places for this product. A couple of seasons ago the same team—the Berkeley musicologist-harpicologist-conductor Alan Curtis and the director-designer Filippo Sanjust—came up with a standing-room-only "L'incoronazione di Poppea," and last January it was revived as part of a Monteverdi week that had as much box-office pull as, say, a Puccini week.

### Comic Opera

The audience reception for "L'Erismena" was barely less enthusiastic than for "Poppea," but no less remarkable, since Monteverdi's ultimate work is a timeless modern music drama and this piece by Cavalli—a disciple and successor—can in a way be seen as the beginning of the "decadence" that led to all

the "reforms" that go back to Monteverdi. "L'Erismena" is a comic opera in a sense that can be recognized by anyone who enjoys Mozart's "Così fan tutte" or Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and even more by anyone who has the experience of the same composers' "Finis Giardiniera" and "L'Italiana in Algeri."

The plot of "L'Erismena" is the venerable one of the woman who has lost her lover and sets out disguised as a man to find him. It is, of course, a comedy itself. King A loves her queen B, who in turn has the help of warriors C and D, and for late-starters E, although E turns out to be of the wrong sex for this game and, indeed, the lover of D, who conveniently is revealed to be the brother of B anyway. These are the bare bones of a libretto of Golden Age not to say Shakespearean, richness, and Sanjust seized on its possibilities with all the tools at his command from slapstick to serio-comic passion.

Musically, Curtis is of the school that sees no reason why today's audiences should not hear the music as the original audiences heard it. His filling out of the space between Cavalli's final and less lines was convincing, and the performance of his orchestra of 30 specialists, on period instruments, was equally so.

## PARIS FILMS: 'Emmanuelle' —Profiting From Censorship

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, July 2 (IHT)—The French censors seem to be becoming more lenient—although it is unlikely that Parisians will soon be finding "Deep Throat" in a Champs-Élysées theater.

The tendency now seems to be mutual rejection of a visa, then sudden leniency—the original ban often helping a film at the box office.

Take the case of "Emmanuelle." Only a few weeks ago during the Cannes festival "Emmanuelle" was considered so inflammatory that it was shown to prospective foreign buyers in private. General release in France had been rigorously ruled out. Now it is at 10 Parisian cinemas and an enormous hit.

Based on a best-selling novel by Emmanuelle Arsan—described by its press agents as "the masterpiece of erotic literature"—the screen version would be considered soft-core porn by U.S. critics and probably by U.S. judges. But its come-on campaign suggests that it is a combination of "Histoire d'O" and a visualization of the Kama Sutra.

Emmanuelle is the naïve, young wife of a French diplomat who joins him in Bangkok where he is stationed. He is an advocate of sexual liberty and plunges her into amorous experiments, though she, shy rather than coy, is reluctant to enjoy such freedom at first.

There is a bogus attempt to contrast Occidental and Oriental attitudes with a seasoned old roué of the West acting as the wife's guide to shady hideaways where the opium pipe is passed and where he introduces her to sadomasochism. The material is gamy and director Just Jaeckin

has treated it with undue solemnity. The only hint of a sardonic aside occurs in the grotesque episode of fornication in an airplane. The beauty of Thailand has been captured in handsome color photography. Alain Cuny is the heroine's tutor, Daniel Sady, her husband. Emmanuelle is played by Sylvia Kristel with proper wide-eyed amazement.

French screen comedy these days varies between the free-wheeling burlesqueness of "Les Val-sées" and the sort of parlor-bedroom-and-bath shenanigans to be encountered in "Comment Reussir Quand On Est Con." "Emmanuelle" is at the Beilitz and the Ambassade.

This latest diversion of Michel Audiard, a specialist in such fare, is about a timid salesman of distilled wine, kicked out of café after café, until a wealthy woman finds his recitations of lyric verse and his fits of sudden tears irresistible. Jean Carmet, an increasingly popular comic, is the meek conqueror whose luck is not lasting. The breezy action revolves about the changing loves of three couples, all enacted by amusing players. The attractive women are Jane Birkin, Stéphane Audran and Evelyn Baile, while Jean Rochefort and Jean-Pierre Marielle are Carmet's eager rivals.

Had the Moon been hung in Moscow upside down or were a Caruso recording to be broadcast over the radio at the wrong speed, not only would art and music critics raise a clamor, but the public, too, would object. The cinema deserves equal respect, especially in the resurrection of its treasures. That respect has been wanting in the revival of several of Eric von Stroheim's famous films by the Ciné-Club on French TV's channel 2.

His "Foolish Wives" was shown without any musical accompaniment, though Sigmund Romberg composed a special score for it. His celebrated "Merry Widow"—in the opinion of Richard Watts the screen's finest romantic comedy—was run off, damagingly edited and at a distorting tempo, to an odd musical potpourri in which the Lehar waltz, "Tini Going to Maxima" and "villains mingled with non-Lehar marches and excerpts from the classics. It would be pleasant to report that these films survived anyway, but the truth is that they did not—not could any such film. Their revival in butchered form resulted in broad burlesque, making them almost entirely ridiculous.



Herbert Beattie, Carole Bogard in a scene from the Holland Festival's "L'Erismena."

Finding voices for this music is a somewhat different matter, the castration of choirboys having fallen out of fashion. Counter-tenors—of which there are four in this production—are doubtless not an ideal solution, and one may complain that they even contribute to the evening's occasional longeurs. But Paul Esswood and Daniel Collins made reasonably virile warriors. René Jacobs was persuasive as a Harlequin-like servant, and John Ferrante as the bawdy con-

stant of the sex queen (seductively sung by Carole Bogard) was alternately hilarious and outrageous—such as might be deduced from his selection of the "Bambana" from "Carmen" for his audition for the directors of the Netherlands Opera. The choice certainly demonstrated all the characterization, rich high notes, and gutsy lows that went into his part of Alceste.

Herbert Beattie put all his experience as Mozart's comic Osmin, as well as all his potential

experience as Mozart's benevolent Selim, into Cavalli's pivotal Erismene, the cuckolded king and Mary Burgess sang richly and with a certain transvestite conviction in the to say the least ambiguous title role.

If Sanjust's staging sometimes veered dangerously toward unseemly farce, his richly colored sets—rotating panels manipulated by costumed stagehands—remained a neatly understated adjunct to his broadly comic staging.

## FESTIVAL OF TWO WORLDS

## Puccini Revival Tops at Spoleto

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, July 2 (IHT)—Although the Festival of Two Worlds continues to the end of the week, the past few days can be considered its climax. A series of premieres has presented the remainder of Spoleto's major productions for this year.

Actually, the greatest success was a production revived from last year: Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," thrillingly conducted by Thomas Schippers, and superbly staged by Luchino Visconti. If anything, the "Manon" was even better this time: Schippers seemed to be communicating his electricity not only to the stage but also to the house, where the enthusiasm was palpable.

Visconti's presence in the theater was quickly discovered and he was given a special ovation at the end of each act. Nancy Snide has refined still further her interpretation of the leading role, her voice has gained body and richness. Harry Theyard sang Des Grieux with the same generosity that drew praise last year, but with more variety of color and nuance. Angelo Romero—the young baritone recently admired in Rome's "Don Carlos"—"IHT," June 30—was excellent, and the other roles were all well cast. The American chorus, young and attractive, was musical and subtle as few opera choruses are.

Then came the Perm Ballet Company with Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" but without its star, Nadejda Pavlova. Without her, the company made a negative impression.

In Spoleto's smaller opera house, the Teatro Carlo Melisso, there was an operatic double bill: Salieri's 18th-century sen-



Gian Carlo Menotti

"Prima la Musica e Poi la Parola," devotedly staged by Gian Carlo Menotti and accurately conducted by the young Lorenzo Masi. Outstanding in the small cast was the soprano Sung Sook Lee, called upon to sing a mock-heroic aria of great difficulty. She hurdled every obstacle with engaging ease.

The other half of the bill was Menotti's own "Tamara," first given in Chicago in September. The Spoleto presentation was its European premiere. The production was first-rate: a handsome set by Sandro La Ferla, a strong array of singers with soprano Sylvia Davis particularly admirable, an alert conductor in John Mauceri and the authoritative staging of the com-

poser. The premise of the libretto—supposedly civilized man's indifference to suffering not his own, especially the suffering of remote, primitive people—is hard to argue with. But into his lot, single act Menotti has crammed too many events, all of them spelled out in capital letters, accompanied by music that is often delicately written, making ample use of exotic timbres, but seldom strong enough to bear the weight of his message of birth and death and genocide and accusation.

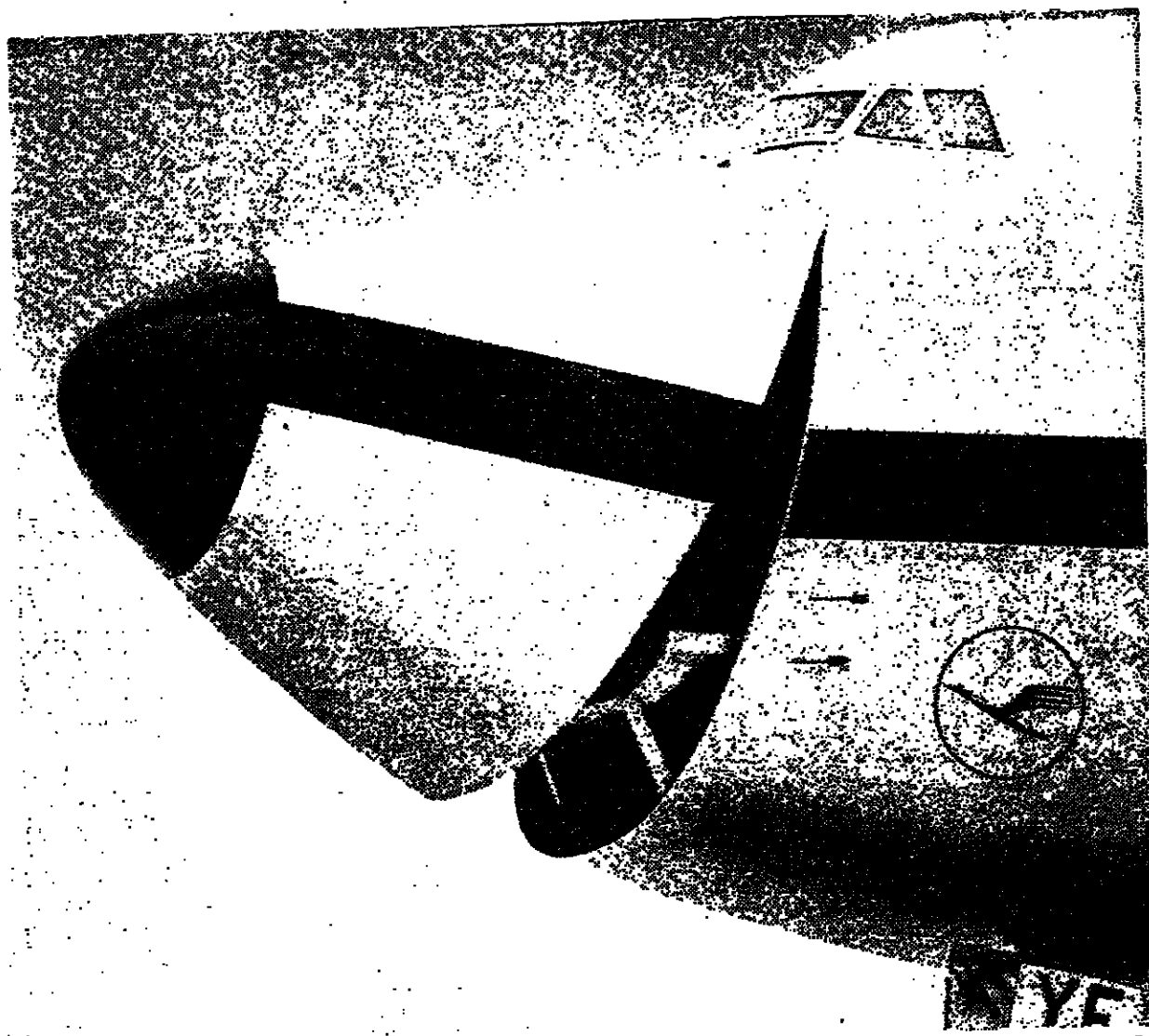
Saturday night, again at the Carlo Melisso, an abrupt change of tone: an explosion of wit and almost defiant merriment, produced by the Nuova Compagnia di Canto Popolare, a small group of actor-singer-musicians, who have made serious studies of the Neapolitan folk tradition, reproducing its songs and sketches without academic dullness and yet without vulgar popularization. Beyond its contagious fun, the performance was slyly instructive. Sheer delight.

## Canadian Is Winner Of Tokyo Song Prize

TOKYO, July 2 (AP)—Kenshi Sugiura, a 19-year-old Canadian, won the Grand Prix trophy and a 2-million-yen (\$11,000) award at the third Tokyo Music Festival Sunday.

He also won the Frank Sinatra Award, presented in person by Mr. Sinatra who attended the festival as a special judge. Mr. Sugiura sang "Midori-to No Yume" (Green Dream), composed by Kunihiko Murai, with lyrics by Daisuke Sato, and arranged by Kenji Makino, all of Japan.

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## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 2 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Films

"A Very Natural Thing," produced and directed by Christopher Lasch, is a dramatization of the trials and joys of male homosexuality," says A.H. Weiler. While "pervasively heartfelt in its special pleading," the film is "somewhat less than overwhelming in dramatic impact." Robert Joel plays the role of a teacher "who has not yet emerged from the closet for fear that it will affect his job." Curt Garrett is his eventually disenchanted lover and Bo White, the new man in the teacher's life. Weiler says the film is sensitive and realistic in its approach but for all its essential honesty the "stuff of standard, not unusual drama."

### Plays

"The Morning After Optimism," a play by Thomas Murphy first presented by the Abbey in Dublin and now at the Manhattan Theater Club, is a venture into trash whoring, says Mel Gussow. In it a pimp and his only prospect, a handsome prince, and an eager maiden meet in an enchanted college. It is "a fanciful yarn that is intended to beguile," Weiler says, but by the end of "two extremely long acts, one's tolerance for adult fairy tales is stretched." What sustains the play are the actors (as directed by Robert Mandel). They include Jill Eikenberry, Allan Carlsen and Sharon Spelman with Kevin O'Connor in the role of the pimp delivering "another of his virtuoso performances."



## Myths of Power

Thirty years ago, Juan Domingo Peron was a man of unquestioned power in Argentina. And his wife at that time, Maria Eva Duarte Peron—"Evita"—more than shared this power. She invested it with glamour and mystique. Those were facts in Argentina—as were the often brutal uses of their power, and the beneficent ends to which it was frequently directed. When Evita died, and Juan Peron fled his country, Argentina was left in a political and economic shambles from which it has not yet recovered. But during all the years of exile, the myths of the two Perons grew among the disaffected of that nation—and, for the moment, at least, they still rule there.

Living in Spain, Juan Peron became, and encouraged the process, the figure about which many disparate hopes clustered. Benito Mussolini, whom Peron openly admired at a time when it was no longer intellectually or practically sensible to do so, was a Socialist who became the pioneer Fascist. Some Argentinians longed for the order, the nationalism, the preservation of their interests that they saw in Peron as the exemplar of the later Mussolini; others, the younger radicals, hoped to reverse the process and convert Peronism into socialism. So Juan Peron came back to the trappings of power—and no small part of its actuality—bringing a mass of contradictions and a new

wife: Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, now Argentina's President.

Peron was not able to resolve the differences among his following, nor to bring genuine political stability to Argentina. The myth, embodied in the aging President, sufficed to hold the government more or less together, but it was not strong enough to create one that would be effective in resolving social disputes or economic dilemmas. And on his death, he has left the nation, still acutely divided, to a successor who has not followed the examples of, say, Indira Gandhi or Golda Meir in winning political authority by political activity, but who is essentially a memorial to Evita.

Will the myth of Evita, by deputy, succeed where the myth of Juan Peron failed? For a world in which political indecisiveness before economic uncertainties is too often the present rule, there can only be the hope that, somehow, President Isabel Peron will rise to her grave challenge, and bring a measure of solidity to the shaken institutions of Argentina's government. But in the clouds of doubt that hover over Buenos Aires today, there is one clear lesson: that personalities and their legends have definite limitations and patent dangers for the state. It is the institutions, the rule of law, that are most important. For the life of an individual is short, and the morals that can be drawn from it are often deceptive, while the nation long endures.

## Atlantic Challenge

The French 10-year oil-payment deal with the shah of Iran for the sale of \$4 billion of industrial equipment and technology, including five large nuclear power reactors, dramatizes the dangers of division and rivalry that still threaten the Atlantic alliance despite the pious pledges of consultation, unity and joint action in the new Atlantic declaration signed in Brussels.

This first success of size in the French effort to cope independently with the oil-price crisis is no more to be criticized as such than the American development deals with Saudi Arabia and Egypt that preceded it or the similar British, Japanese and West German negotiations with the Middle East oil-producing countries of the past six months. All, in fact, could serve a common Western purpose—or defeat it. The real question is whether there is or can be a common Western purpose at all. Or, whether, in dealing with the explosive energy and petrodollar crisis, go-it-alone policies will be followed that could destroy the benefits of three decades of politico-economic cooperation, endanger the common defense structure and set off a worldwide depression.

Within the framework of a common Western petrodollar strategy, there would be nothing wrong with the French-Iranian deal or any of the others. Every billion dollars the oil-producing countries pay out abroad to buy goods reduces by a billion dollars the oil-money recycling problem and the rapidly mounting debt owed by the oil-importing nations.

Moreover, competition among Western businessmen for Middle East capital equipment orders is not in itself unhealthy. Nor is the French-Iranian deal, huge as it is, of a size that would either corner the market or necessarily thwart joint action on the overall problem by the oil-importing countries. Nor does \$4 billion of sales over 10 years—or \$400 million a year—even defray a large part of the French oil payments deficit, which is estimated at \$6.5 billion this year alone.

The dangers nevertheless are numerous.

One is that state-to-state deals of this kind could turn healthy international business competition into abnormal national rivalry. Another danger is the temptation to pay political or other bribes to get orders. A third, perhaps the most serious danger, would be the illusion that success lies in separate deals rather than in common action by the Atlantic nations and Japan across the whole range of economic, technological and political problems posed by the oil price rise and the world's mounting energy and resource stringency.

The U.S. nuclear deals with Egypt and Israel are worrisome despite public pledges to exact rigorous safeguards against diversion of plutonium to military purposes. The far bigger French nuclear deal with Iran raises the question whether vulnerable France was in a position to insist on such safeguards. If nuclear weapons now proliferate in the wake of India's atomic explosion, all the world's other problems may soon seem minuscule in comparison.

The U.S. development deal with Saudi Arabia could, as Washington insists, encourage the increased Saudi oil production needed to reduce world oil prices—a reduction the Saudis favor. But Iran is pressing for higher oil prices. Whether through the 12-nation energy coordinating group set up by the main oil-importing countries at the February Washington conference or otherwise, a joint strategy must be devised for coordinated action to contain the energy and petrodollar crisis—and to bargain with the oil-exporting countries on price and assurance of supply.

The same kind of U.S. initiative and joint action with West Europe that brought forth the Marshall Plan is needed again, but this time Japan must be included and others, such as West Germany, will have to share the burdens. Secretary of State Kissinger undoubtedly intends to seek a consensus on next steps during his projected tour of the main West European capitals after the Moscow summit. No task confronting the Atlantic nations is more urgent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## For a Total Test Ban

For more than a decade, most efforts to curb nuclear arms have focused not on the weapons but on the missiles and the delivery systems that place atomic bombs on target. Recently, however, there has been a growing realization that, as the nuclear era began with an explosion in 1945, the arms race cannot be halted nor can the nuclear power balance be stabilized without ending nuclear explosions.

A comprehensive nuclear test ban, barring underground as well as atmospheric explosions, would discourage the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, a danger pointed up anew by India's recent underground bomb test.

The partial underground test ban being discussed by President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow would be welcome but of strictly limited utility in preventing proliferation.

The 200-kiloton "threshold" proposed by the United States Defense Department would not prevent tests such as India's (15 kilotons), nor would it impede the testing program projected by the Pentagon for increasing the power of MIRV multiple warheads.

What is most essential now is to move toward a total cessation of testing within a limited number of years.

Mr. Brezhnev appears ready to fix a date as early as 1980 for a total ban on testing. With the substantial congressional support already mobilized, President Nixon should join him in this commitment. A quota of annual tests, gradually declining to zero, offers the best way to solve the problem and to head off a fresh spasm of underground testing that might well follow the conclusion of a threshold test ban.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1899

PARIS—Automobilism to coin a term indicating the use of motor vehicles—has been struggling to secure a foothold in America for a decade. While the general public has been but dimly conscious of what was going on, a large number of adventurous capitalists and ingenious mechanics have been spending brains, money and energy to secure safe and practical motor vehicles for use throughout the United States. They are no longer regarded as freaks and their hopes are no longer regarded as visions.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1924

NEW YORK—The long heralded coast-to-coast regular air mail service started today between this city and San Francisco, and letters leaving here this morning will be delivered in the city by the Golden Gate tomorrow afternoon. The regular schedule calls for the complete flight to be made in 35 hours and by this service will enable letters to go from one ocean to the other and be answered in the same time that it now takes a letter to go from coast to coast by the fastest train.



Former Playboy of the Western World

## A Spare Tire Policy—The Same

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Should Vice-President Gerald Ford ever be propelled to the White House by fate, an implacable Congress or the blind goddess of justice, he would continue to apply U.S. foreign policy along present lines and would do everything in his power to retain Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State.

The Vice-President is under no compulsion to discuss the eventuality of his own advancement, being a loyal colleague and supporter of President Nixon. But, when pressed on the subject of Kissinger—in hypothetical circumstances—he insists: "There is no question but that I would keep him. I think he is a man of destiny. For all the world, he is the most successful secretary of state we have had in my lifetime. He is indispensable."

Ford has known Kissinger for some 15 years. He spoke seminars arranged by the latter at Harvard on three occasions. "My association with him," the Vice-President adds, "is close and personal."

### Nixon's Arrangement

Therefore it has been particularly easy for him to receive the briefings Kissinger regularly gives him in Washington. Ford stresses that Nixon personally arranged that he should be particularly well informed on foreign policy and national security affairs following his succession to Spiro Agnew as Vice-President last December.

"As far as Kissinger is concerned," he told me, "at least once a week either he or (General Brent) Scowcroft (Kissinger's former White House assistant) briefs me. If he's in Washington, it is Henry. Also every day I get the same CIA analysis that is given to the President. It is in the office when I arrive."

"Usually I meet the secretary of defense formally once a month and frequently communicate with him by telephone. I meet with every U.S. ambassador abroad when he is here in town. I attend all meetings when the President and secretary of state report to the congressional leadership. I periodically meet our military chiefs and the heads of the CIA."

Ford was an isolationist, as a

very young man, but began to change during his two years on a Pacific carrier in World War II which "gave me a lot of time to think." From the same Michigan town as the late Sen. Vandenberg, who switched dramatically away from isolationism, he fought and won his first congressional campaign in 1948 as a supporter of the Marshall Plan.

### "Regular Process"

Since then he believes he has acquired a good background on foreign policy. As House minority leader he participated in many meetings on this with Presidents Johnson and Nixon and served on House subcommittees on foreign affairs and the CIA. He visited China two years ago.

Now he attends all cabinet and National Security Council meetings as part of the "regular process of keeping a vice-pres-

ident informed." He adds: "There is nothing more I can get," and also that he is privy to all secret matters, problems and decisions even when the President is out of the country, as is now the case. Gen. Haig, Nixon's right hand, calls Ford on scrambled communications from abroad and fills him in, whether from the Middle East, Brussels or the Soviet Union.

I asked the Vice-President if he was making any special personal efforts to bring himself up-to-date on diplomatic and defense matters. He replied: "In the sense that I am very conscientious about my briefings and my meetings, I can answer yes." I then asked if he felt, with this background, that he was sufficiently in the picture to assume presidential charge in any emergency that might give him leadership responsibility for the country.

Categorically, he replied: "I have no hesitations in saying yes."

The importance of these views is that the Number Two man clearly shares the policy aims of the country's Number One man. Moreover, he would seek to pursue them with the same diplomatic team if circumstances should move him to an office he insists he does not covet—although it is one for which he feels prepared, thanks to a large degree to arrangements made by the President himself.

This primordial fact should be properly understood not only by Americans but by both the friends and adversaries of the United States abroad. Most of them are as puzzled by the possible implications of our internal political crisis to U.S. external policies as they are bewildered by the far-reaching ramifications of the crisis itself.

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## Soviet Doubts on Nixon's Future

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MOSCOW.—Fermenting every aspect of the summit meeting here is deep Soviet uncertainty over the future of President Nixon.

The President's self-serving efforts to enshrine détente as a special Nixon creation—its future co-existent with his own—has both embarrassed and angered his Soviet hosts. A leading Western analyst called it "outrageous." Indeed, the real reason for the extraordinary change in the official translation of Mr. Nixon's toast to Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the state dinner last week, a toast which credited détente to his "close personal relationship" with Brezhnev, was that it appalled and offended Brezhnev himself. It appeared to elevate Brezhnev to heights unacceptable to the Communist party hierarchy.

No Basis Although Brezhnev is now at the peak of his personal prestige and power, the cult of the individual went out with Nikita Khrushchev. Far more important, however, is the fact that détente

became an objective of highest Soviet policy not by any whim of Brezhnev but by decree of the 24th party congress in April, 1971.

The translation changed Mr. Nixon's phrase "close personal relationship" to "relations between us." As a Soviet source told us: "We have never based any foreign policy on the claim of a personal relationship and we do not intend to start now."

No word of this Soviet displeasure was allowed to sift through to Mr. Nixon. Indeed, every public pronouncement by Soviet leaders is being carefully screened to avoid any semblance of criticism of the President. That is a measure of the delicacy with which the Kremlin has approached its 1974 negotiating sessions with a President who is here today—but may be gone tomorrow.

Yet, beneath the surface, the party's ruling establishment is asking critical questions about Mr. Nixon and the future of détente. For example, it is felt that because Mr. Nixon's 1973 pledge of U.S. trade credit for the Soviet Union and his promise to extend tariff equality to Moscow are still

unfulfilled due to congressional resistance, "he...should have brought a congressional delegation with him to the summit. But in fact, the President was not about to share any summit glory with the Democratic Congress."

More important, it is now being widely but privately said that Mr. Nixon should have explained the pitfalls of congressional politics before he promised so much in the way of expanded trade. Although no word of Communist party discomfiture has seeped into the tightly controlled press about the failure of the United States to deliver on those promises, there is profound regret within the top leadership. That regret could boom around Brezhnev if the trade stalemate continues much longer.

### Kissinger Role

Moreover, a feeling of unease is beginning to permeate high party levels about the continuing instability of the U.S. government, including reports in the American press about dissonance between Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, who is regarded here as critically important to the process of détente.

The attack on Kissinger by liberal Democrats and "peace" powerful elements in Washington, in the words of a Soviet theorist, "beyond comprehension in this country of monolithic bureaucratic solidarity. Coupled with the President's failure to speak out for Kissinger, this both disturbs and distracts the Soviet leaders."

None of this means that détente has been weakened as a fundamental Soviet policy. To the contrary, the mere fact that the leadership here is treating this third summit with delicacy and making so obvious a public effort to ignore Mr. Nixon's vulnerability by points the other way: Détente is still perceived as vital to Soviet interests, stretching far beyond the end of Richard Nixon's presidency.

But the mood is uneasy; the atmosphere murky; and the accomplishments meager. As a leading American theorist put it: "The Kremlin is off the top of the bottle and we are trying hard to keep the milk from going sour."

## Détente, But With Caution

By Robert Taft Jr.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is in the Soviet Union to further the cause of détente. There should be no one in Washington who does not wish him success. But at the same time that we work for the lessening of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, we must continue to watch not just the rhetoric but also the realities of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Foremost among these realities is the discrepancy between the Soviet public endorsement of détente and the quiet but constant building of Soviet military power.

In strategic terms, the Russians are preparing to deploy four powerful new intercontinental ballistic missiles plus a new strategic bomber.

More critically, they are moving to nullify the U.S. acceptance of the first agreement on the limitation of strategic arms by adopting their own system of MIRVs, or warheads with multiple missiles.

In conventional armaments, spending rapidly and includes the building of aircraft carriers. They are embarked on a major program to strengthen their conventional land forces in Europe, both with men and with advanced, high-firepower weapons.

### Limited Tactics

Nor do the private statements of Soviet leaders offer assurance. It is no secret that at the Prague conference of Eastern European party chiefs, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, stated that détente was a goal but as a tactic with limited duration. Détente is justified within the party on the grounds that it is acceptable to bargain with the devil as long as you cheat him in the end.

As long as these Soviet policies and attitudes persist, we must base our diplomacy not on pro forma détente, but on diplomatic and military realities. The foremost of these realities is our need for a strong and independent China to be a counterweight to the Soviet Union.

In our recent concern with the Middle East and with improving relations with Moscow, we have diverted our attention from Peking, with unfortunate results. The Chinese leadership has been increasingly open about its disappointment with the United States and its feeling that China has received little American assistance in reducing the Soviet threat.

It is clear that an important element in the current Chinese power struggle is the argument of the old Lin Biao faction that the understanding with the United States has failed and that the only way to reduce the Soviet threat is through a new alliance with the Soviet Union.

If we are to maintain China's current position as a counterbalance to Soviet power, we must take far-reaching measures to strengthen the U.S.-China relationship. Secretary of State Kissinger, in a recent but unfortunately little-noticed address did re-emphasize the U.S. interest in a strong and independent China.

### Concrete Terms

But the American effort must be in concrete terms. Specifically, we must make it clear that we would expect to give active diplomatic and material support to China in the event of a confrontation with the Soviet Union. We should carefully examine the question of China under the Nixon Doctrine, providing it with an opportunity to acquire the material it needs to defend itself against aggression.

Exchanges of ballet troupes and orchestras are all very well, but Peking is aware, if some here are not, that anti-tank weapons are rather more effective in deterring potential Soviet aggression.

This does not mean that we should fail to seek détente with Moscow. A total détente would, by definition, include a reduction of the Soviet military threat to all powers.

But as long as the current discrepancy exists between Soviet public pronouncements and Soviet military preparations, we cannot afford to abandon the traditional practice of counting the divisions. In the current world balance of power, it is imperative that the divisions of China's army continue to be stationed on the Soviet frontier.

Robert Taft Jr. is a Republican U.S. senator from Ohio. He wrote this article for The New York Times.



## Hill Samuel Reveals Loss In Herstatt

at Bonn Said Ready  
to Reimburse Claim

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Hill Samuel Group Ltd. disclosed today that it had been unable to complete a \$215-million spot exchange transaction with Banthaus L.D. Herstatt before the Cologne bank was ordered into liquidation. But the group's chairman, Sir Kenneth Hill, said he was confident that the bank's liquidators would settle the transaction and all other claims before the bank's liquidation.

Speaking at a press conference, Sir Kenneth Hill, Hill Samuel's chairman, said he had scussed his bank's position with the liquidators of the Cologne bank, Sir Kenneth Hill, said he was confident that the bank's liquidators would settle the transaction and all other claims before the bank's liquidation.

Herstatt had its banking links with Hill Samuel late last Wednesday because its forward foreign exchange losses appeared to exceed its net worth by some \$40 million, or about \$187 million.

The action came after several links had delivered detachments to Hill Samuel in Cologne in oral spot or two-day settlement transactions, but before the other side of the transactions in Hill Samuel's correspondent bank in New York, the Chase Manhattan Bank.

As a result, several banks were caught having made good delivery, but not having received payment.

In addition to Hill Samuel, German Guaranty Trust Co. and Seattle First National Bank have disclosed that they were unable to complete spot transactions with Herstatt for a combined total of \$7 million. However, Sir Kenneth said that altogether 10 or 11 other banks had been caught in incomplete spot transactions.

Sir Kenneth said that to his knowledge had never been a major transaction when the foreign exchange transactions were only half completed.

I believe that German authorities made an error in withdrawing Herstatt's license before the close of business in New York," he declared.

It added that Hill Samuel had forward foreign exchange or exposure in the Herstatt bank. His bank did have Herstatt funds on deposit, Sir Kenneth said, but he declined to disclose the amount.

Meanwhile, activity continued to be very limited in the foreign exchange market because the initial damage due to Herstatt's collapse remained uncertain.

Most of the Herstatt losses are posed to stem from forward foreign exchange transactions, which some observers believe several hundred million dollars in gross amounts though the loss has been estimated so far at \$187 million.

## Iran Doubles the Price Of Gas Sent to Russia

TEHRAN, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Iran has doubled the price of natural gas delivered to the Soviet Union, it was officially disclosed here today. The Soviet Union resells the gas in Europe.

Under a 1966 agreement Iran has been supplying the Russians with about 30 billion cubic feet of natural gas annually. The price was 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Moscow agreed to an increase to 36 cents when the price of petroleum products first rose in 1972. Following the increase in oil prices last year Iran demanded a 100 percent rise in the price of the gas.

Russian Rejection. The Soviet Union last Monday rejected what the Iranians called their "justified" demand. Iran took a unilateral decision, and informed Moscow today that as from January 1975, the price of gas delivered by Iran will be 60.7 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The ruling party newspaper, Nedal-Iran-Novin, cited National Iranian Gas Co. as the source of its report on the Iranian action. Soviet sources in Tehran claim that the Soviet Union has no alternative but to increase the price of Soviet deliveries, including the cost of the steel mill complex that was part of the original 1966 agreement.

Project Shelved. Meantime, officials said the Soviet rejection of the new price has temporarily shelved the Iran-Soviet-West German project for construction of a second pipeline to supply some 40 billion cubic feet of gas to the Soviet Union annually for delivery to West Germany. Construction of this pipeline depended on Soviet agreement to the new gas price, officials said.

At the same time, Iran is reported to be reviewing two other pipeline projects to supply gas to Europe.

The first project is proposed by a consortium of U.S. and Belgian firms to extend a \$6-billion pipeline to the Turkish port of Iskenderun, where the gas will be liquefied and exported to Europe.

The second project, disclosed by the shah during his visit to France last week, is construction of a \$10-billion to \$14-billion pipeline to Western Europe via Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria. This would meet at least 50 percent of the gas consumption of almost all West European countries.

U.S. to Pay Some Claims on Failed Bank

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) made public today a list of U.S. and foreign banks that are being paid about \$47.7 million in claims against the failed U.S. National Bank of San Diego.

At the same time, the agency identified other financial institutions with another \$42.4 million in claims of credit that are not being honored as claims against the bank.

The second group included a Luxembourg affiliate of Bankhaus Herstatt of West Germany, with a small \$600,000 claim, and several other European banks holding letters of credit for much larger amounts.

According to the FDIC, the foreign holders of the unsettled claims, classified as loans to others than the failed San Diego bank, included: Coutts & Co. of London, \$5 million; International Commercial Bank of London, \$2.8 million; Sté Générale de Paris, three loans totaling \$7.5 million; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, \$1 million; and Hypobank International of Luxembourg, two loans totaling about \$3.3 million.

The government agency noted that two other claims, one for \$4 million by International Westminster Bank of London, and another of \$3.9 million by International Commercial Bank, were canceled on June 25 in connection with the sale of Westgate Plaza Hotel in San Diego. The U.K. banks held first mortgage positions in that hotel, the FDIC said.

In making public the full list of settlements, the FDIC said that most of these already have been paid by Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, using funds provided by the FDIC. The settlements included:

Austria: Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen, two loans amounting to about \$3.8 million; Belgium: Credit Général, one loan of \$1 million.

Britain: International Westminster, three loans totaling \$10 million; Barclays Bank International, four loans totaling \$4.5 million plus interest; Cooperative Commercial Bank, two loans amounting to \$2.5 million plus interest.

France: Banque Paribas du Commerce Extérieur, and Interbanque, each with claims amounting to nearly \$1.1 million; West Germany: Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel, one loan amounting to \$2 million plus interest; Westdeutsche Landesbank, two loans amounting to about \$5.4 million.

U.S. Factory Orders Up

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—New orders for manufactured products rose in May by \$2.05 billion, or 3.7 percent, to \$55.09 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. The May rise slightly exceeded the 3.2 percent increase in April, when orders totaled a seasonally-adjusted \$52.06 billion.

The report, which is the first in a series of reports on the state of the U.S. economy, was issued by the Commerce Department today.

The report also showed that the U.S. economy added 151,000 jobs in May, bringing the total number of jobs added since January to 1,100,000.

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## Bonn Warned On Inflation

KIEL, July 3 (Reuters).—West Germany's fight against inflation must be stepped up and the system of floating currencies made better use of in the government's stability program, the Kiel Economic Institute said today.

In its mid-year report on the German economy, it said the mark should be allowed to increase in value as part of a genuine stability program.

Germany would have to revalue the mark or end the joint European float if such a move was not followed by the float partners, the institute added.

The institute said tighter fiscal policies must be given clear priority in government spending, particularly in view of the expected 1975 budget deficit. If planned spending exceeds revenue, consumer spending must be reduced either by increasing taxes or higher loan financing.

In the international section of its report it said: "The volume growth of world trade in the second half of this year will drop to 5 percent against the same 1973 period. Trade expansion for the whole of 1974 will therefore fall well below the 12 percent last year and the long-term 9 percent growth trend."

Gold Hits 5-Month Low

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The price of gold fell to a five-month low in Europe's main bullion market today.

Dealers reported speculators were moving out of the market because the price of financing gold purchases has become prohibitive. Much of the money used to buy the metal is borrowed and the currently high interest rates have dampened these activities, dealers said.

In addition, a report in the Wall Street Journal this morning about the status of the bill to allow Americans to own gold by year-end said that the U.S. Treasury would undoubtedly sell gold to U.S. citizens to meet the expected demand.

The price of gold here and in Zurich fell from an overnight quote of \$142 an ounce to \$138, the lowest since Feb. 7 and the first time since then that the price went below the \$140 level, which many dealers had considered a resistance level that would entice buyers back into the market.

British Reserves Fall \$209 Million

LONDON, July 3 (Reuters).—Britain's official reserves of gold and currency fell by \$209 million in June to \$67.11 billion, the Treasury announced today.

This followed a drop of \$38 million the previous month.

The decline in June came as no surprise because of the large British trade deficit and because there were times during the period when sterling came under some pressure.

The report, which is the first in a series of reports on the state of the U.S. economy, was issued by the Commerce Department today.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Polaroid Sees Sharply Lower Profits

Polaroid will report sharply lower second-quarter earnings of less than 8 cents a share compared with 26 cents a share a year ago. The company says two factors were primarily responsible for the earnings decline: sales of its older line of pack camera and film fell by "a greater than anticipated magnitude," and at the same time there was a temporary reduction of SX 70 film sales, which, during the early second quarter, was less than one-third of December's rate and well below company projections.

Reduced production resulted in "substantially greater manufacturing cost for all the film related facilities," all of which were running at less than economical levels, the company says. Polaroid adds that currently it has seen a "dramatic turnaround" in dealer demand for the SX 70 film, with orders in the last two weeks increasing to an average of more than four times the low point. Orders for the SX 70 film "have now hit an all-time high" and manufacturing capacity is being increased to keep up with demand. Polaroid says the sales gain for the second quarter, which will exceed last year by about 20 percent, was due to "greatly increased" sales of the SX 70 system. The SX 70 camera has shown "a consistent profit at the factory level since the beginning of 1974. However, it warns that until production rates reach a larger fraction of the capacity for which the SX 70 plants are designed, "we can expect fluctuations in quarterly results."

Alfa, Rolls-Royce in Joint Venture

Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-controlled auto maker, plans to form a joint venture with Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to manufacture small jet engines for planes and helicopters. Alfa Romeo says the venture would produce 100 engines a year.

U.S. Firms May Build Nuclear Plant

Bechtel Corp., Union Carbide and Westinghouse Electric may decide to build the first privately owned U.S. nuclear fuel processing plant in Alabama. The companies estimate the cost at \$2.5 billion. Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA), a joint venture formed by the three concerns two years ago to study the feasibility of such a plant, has taken an option of 1,720 acres and a decision will be made in October or November, a spokesman says, whether to build the massive plant, which would process uranium for atomic power plants. The major question facing UEA, adds the spokesman, is that of financing. This will probably be obtained by persuading utilities to commit themselves to 20-year contracts for nuclear fuel supplies with payment in advance.

Judge's Decision Could Mean Liquidation

Pennsy Ruled Out of Joint Rail System

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad should not join a proposed new federal rail system set up by Congress.

The order by district court judge John Fullam, unless set aside by the Supreme Court, could lead to the liquidation of the nation's largest railroad.

Penn Central was expected to become the major part of the Consolidated Railway Corp. (Conrail), which was created last year by Congress to bail out financially troubled railroads in the Northeast and the Northwest.

Judge Fullam also ruled the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in bankruptcy proceedings, should not become part of Conrail.

In both cases, he said the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 "does not provide a process which would be fair and equitable to the estate of the debtor."

Congress recognized that there would be losses for the railroads while Conrail is organizing, but it only provided \$85 million

Romeo says that once studies on the engines are completed production would start at its factory near Naples. The facility currently assembles Alfa-Sud autos. Because of the high technological interest of the enterprise and because of economic troubles affecting the European industrial sector, the governments of both partners in the venture would give financial support, Alfa Romeo adds. The Italians will reportedly provide 11 billion lire (about \$17 million). It was also reported that some West German firms might join the project.

Danes Sell Supertankers to Texaco

The A.P. Moller Group of Denmark has sold three of its newest and biggest supertankers to Texaco, reducing the Danish merchant fleet by one-seventh of its total tonnage. While Moller declines to discuss price, unofficial estimates put the figure at 12 billion kroner (about \$293 million).

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Other glamourous were also active and weak. Dancy fell 4 1/4 to 38 7/8. Xerox was 108 3/4, down 6 7/8. Control Data 21, off 3 5/8. IBM 211 1/2, off 1 1/4. Eastman Kodak 99 3/4, down 4 1/2, and Texas Instruments 91 3/8, down 2 1/2.

Bausch & Lomb fell 2 3/4 to 29 5/8. A New York state justice ruled against Bausch & Lomb in its suit to prevent a subsidiary of National Patent Development from allowing another company to compete with Bausch & Lomb in the Japanese market.

Bausch & Lomb said that although its loss of exclusive rights will allow additional competition, it does not believe this will have any material effect on its overall sales and earnings.

Diston fell 1 3/8 to 12 1/8 on top of a loss of 1 1/4 yesterday. The company said a federal court in effect held invalid its patents on cordless electric grass shears.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.29 to 77.14. Syntax was most active, closing down 2 to 39 3/4 on volume of 141,800.

Also active were Texas International 5 1/4, down 1. Federal Resources 2 1/8, unchanged. Imperial Oil class, "A" 26, down 3/8, and McCulloch Oil class "A" 4 1/2, down 1/8.

Ford Raises Prices 1.3%

DEARBORN, Mich., July 3 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor said today it is increasing prices of its 1974 model cars and trucks an average of 53¢ a unit, or 1.3 percent, effective immediately.

Ford said its action "results primarily from recently announced steel price increases which raised our steel costs 10 to 12 percent."

The increase follows a similar action by Chrysler Corp., which raised vehicle prices an average \$60 a unit.

Ford said that "as a result of continuing inflation our total vehicle costs have risen by about \$85 a unit since our last general increase on May 8. It should be obvious that we cannot sustain cost increases of this size without at least partial price recovery."

Dutch Company Eyes U.S. Firm

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Indian Head Inc. said today it was informed that Thyssen-Bornemisze Group of the Netherlands is considering making a cash tender offer for outstanding shares of Indian Head common stock. Thyssen-Bornemisze already owns about 34 percent of Indian Head.

Richard Powers, chairman of Indian Head, said he understood that any such offer would have to be first considered and approved by the supervisory board of the Dutch firm, which is heavily engaged in shipbuilding and engineering.

BASF Net Rises 36 Percent in Half

LUDWIGSHAFEN, W. Germany, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Preliminary profit of the BASF AG group rose about 25.7 percent in the first half of 1973 million deutsche marks on a preliminary basis from 328 million DM in the like 1973 period, chairman Bernhard Timm said at the annual stockholders meeting today.

Sales of the group rose in the period to a preliminary 9.6 billion DM in the like 1973 period. The parent sales climbed 52.3 percent to a preliminary 5 billion DM from 3.26 billion DM last year, Timm said. Pretax profit rose to 467 million DM from 311 million DM last year.

Spain: Banco Popular, \$1 million; Banco Atlantico, two loans totaling nearly \$2.1 million.

Sweden: Sveriges Kreditbank, one loan of \$1 million plus interest.

France: Banque Paribas du Commerce Extérieur, and Interbanque, each with claims amounting to nearly \$1.1 million; West Germany: Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel, one loan amounting to \$2 million plus interest; Westdeutsche Landesbank, two loans amounting to about \$5.4 million.

These bonds have been placed, among others, by

## Dow Hits Year's Low As Polaroid Plunges

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The Dow Jones industrial average set a 1974 low today as a plunge in Polaroid stock on projected sharply lower earnings weighed on the entire New York Stock Exchange list.

The industrial average sunk 15.36 points to 790.68. The last time it closed lower was on Dec. 5, 1973, when it finished the session at 788.31, the 1973 low. The lowest Dow average level previous to the 1973 low was Nov. 27, 1970, when it touched 781.35. The previous 1974 closing low was 799.37, set on May 29.

About 1,135 issues declined against 300 advances.

Trading was moderately active, with selling heavy toward the close. Volume totaled 12.46 million shares, compared with 10.27 million shares yesterday.

Brokers noted that early mild losses intensified after Polaroid opened for trading sharply lower and after the average fell below the previous 1974 closing low. They added that record interest rates are a chronic problem for the market.

Polaroid slumped 11 3/8 points to 34 1/4 after an opening delayed by an influx of sell orders. The company said after the stock market closing yesterday that second-quarter earnings tumbled to less than 3 cents a share from 26 cents a year earlier.

Polaroid was the most active Big Board issue on turnover of 387,900 shares.

Other glamourous were also active and weak. Dancy fell 4 1/4 to 38 7/8. Xerox was 108 3/4, down 6 7/8. Control Data 21, off 3 5/8. IBM 211 1/2, off 1 1/4. Eastman Kodak 99 3/4, down 4 1/2, and Texas Instruments 91 3/8, down 2 1/2.

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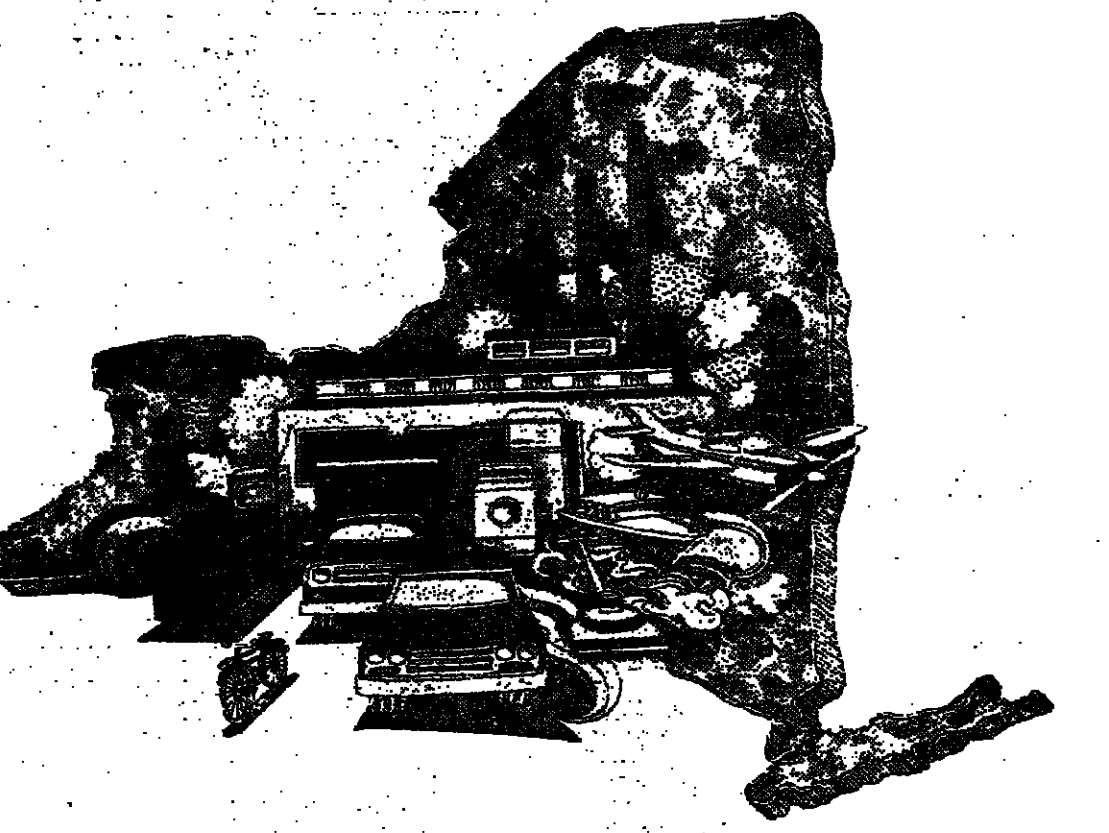




# New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0

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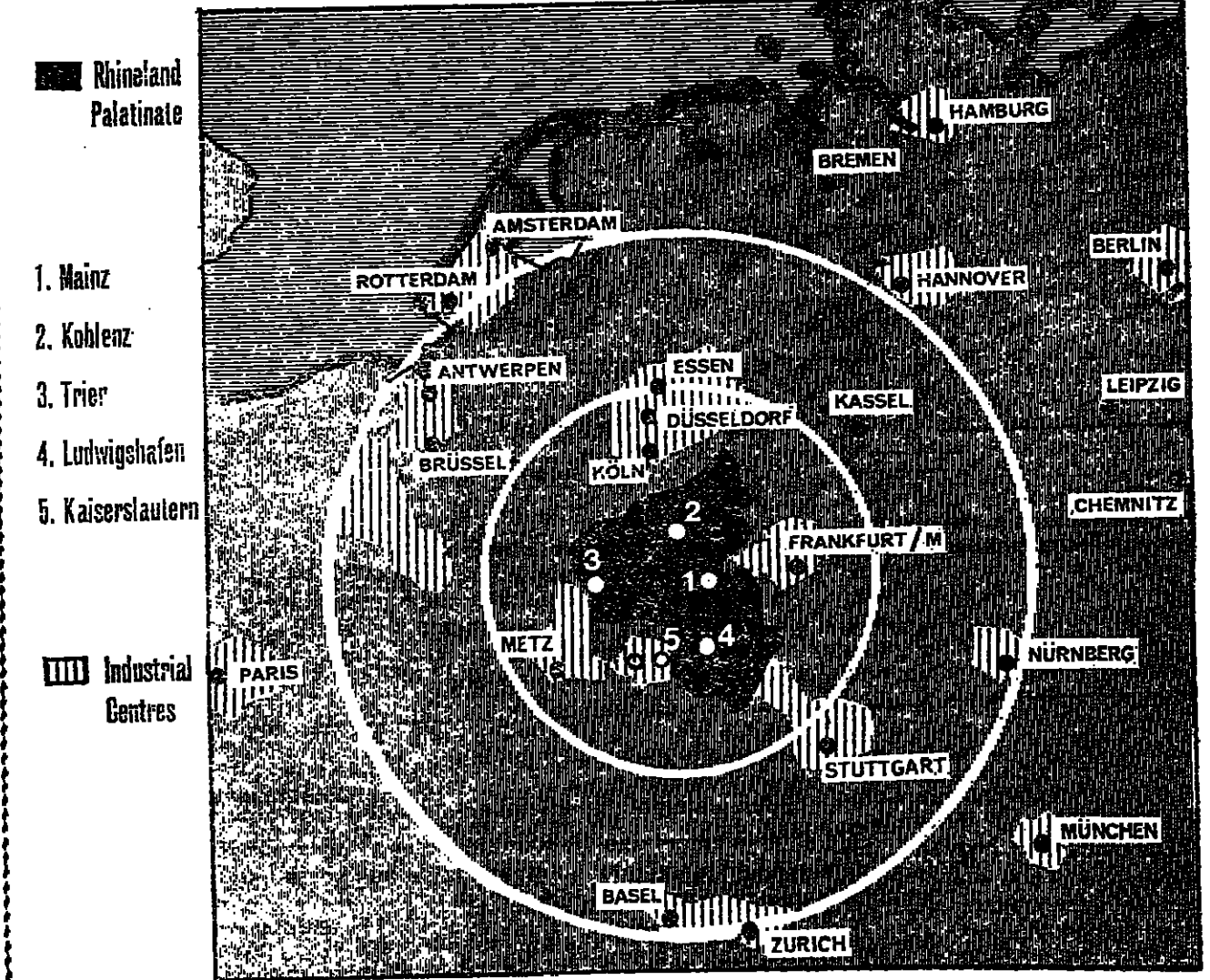
And we can help you. We can help you buy here, sell here or actually manufacture here. Our experience, our knowledge of this manufacturing complex can be yours. In terms of financing, our international banking capabilities are varied, innovative and flexible. And our senior officers will bring imaginative solutions to your banking problems. Marine Midland Bank. Big bank resources. Personal service. All over New York State.

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**NEW YORK, July 2.**—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Year	Year
<b>COFFEES</b>		
Arabica, lb.	1.08	1.08
Robusta, lb.	0.98	0.98
<b>TEA</b>		
Orthodox, lb.	1.08	1.08
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<b>FRUIT &amp; NUTS</b>		
Apples, lb.	0.10	0.10
Oranges, lb.	0.10	0.10
<b>GRAIN</b>		
Wheat, lb.	0.10	0.10
Barley, lb.	0.10	0.10
<b>MEATS</b>		
Beef, lb.	0.10	0.10
Pork, lb.	0.10	0.10
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>		
Stocks (1964=100)	100.00	100.00
Bonds (1964=100)	100.00	100.00
Commodities (1964=100)	100.00	100.00

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oranges	100.00	100.00	100.00
Apples	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beef	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pork	100.00	100.00	100.00

**International Stock Indexes**

Index	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00	100.00	100.00
London	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tokyo	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zurich	100.00	100.00	100.00

**FCE Quotations**

Commodity	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oranges	100.00	100.00	100.00
Apples	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beef	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pork	100.00	100.00	100.00

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**RAS**  
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà  
Milan - Italy

Confronted with the difficulties and problems which characterized the year 1973 in Italy as well as abroad, RAS reacted by developing a number of expansion drives each adapted to the economic situation and insurance conditions in the many countries where it operates, so managing to keep the unfavourable underwriting results within acceptable limits. At the same time, a careful investment policy and greater emphasis on financial operations were instrumental in balancing underwriting losses and producing a net profit for the Shareholders.

Compared with last year, the Company's premium income rose by almost 30%. An outstanding improvement was achieved in the Life Branch, which showed the highest increase in the last twenty years (+38%).

Premium income for the entire RAS Group (9 insurance companies in Italy and 24 abroad) exceeded US \$ 861 millions (+24.2%). The Shareholders' Meeting held in Milan on June 26 approved the Directors' report and balance sheet. The year's profit allows a dividend of 600 lire (as against 550 lire in 1973) to be paid on each of the 1,930,000 shares. The dividend will be payable as from July 8 next. The Meeting also appointed the Board of Directors for the next term of three years.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oranges	100.00	100.00	100.00
Apples	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beef	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pork	100.00	100.00	100.00

**European Gold Markets**

Market	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
London	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zurich	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Tokyo Exchange**

Commodity	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oranges	100.00	100.00	100.00
Apples	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beef	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pork	100.00	100.00	100.00

**London Commodities**

Commodity	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Wheat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oranges	100.00	100.00	100.00
Apples	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beef	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pork	100.00	100.00	100.00

**London Metal Markets**

Metal	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
Copper	100.00	100.00	100.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zinc	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lead	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nickel	100.00	100.00	100.00

**HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS**  
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES  
(in US dollars)

Year	Premium Income	Investment Income	Claims, maturities and other benefits paid	Insurance reserves, non-Life Accounts	Insurance reserves, Life Accounts	Life sums assured	Share Capital	General Reserves	Profit for the year
1972	188,166,059	23,112,266	100,152,578	122,730,393	286,373,751	1,856,956,807	15,791,293	29,384,176	1,827,129
1973	243,426,226	27,770,882	121,843,219	155,056,239	335,912,835	2,125,086,050	17,791,293	46,153,165	1,973,923

**PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)**

Year	Premium Income
1972	188,166,059
1973	243,426,226

**SALES OF THE RAS GROUP**

Year	Sales
1972	188,166,059
1973	243,426,226

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING**

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.10
GE	100.00	+0.10
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	100.00	+0.10
General Electric	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100.00	+0.10

**European Markets**

Market	July 2, 1974	July 1, 1974	June 30, 1974
London	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zurich	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Market Summary**

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	100.00	+0.10
Barley	100.00	+0.10
Oranges	100.00	+0.10
Apples	100.00	+0.10
Beef	100.00	+0.10
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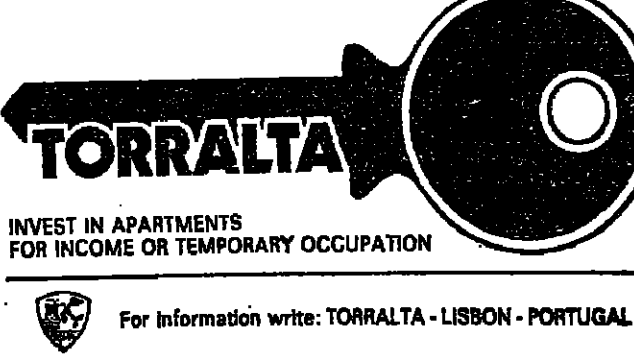
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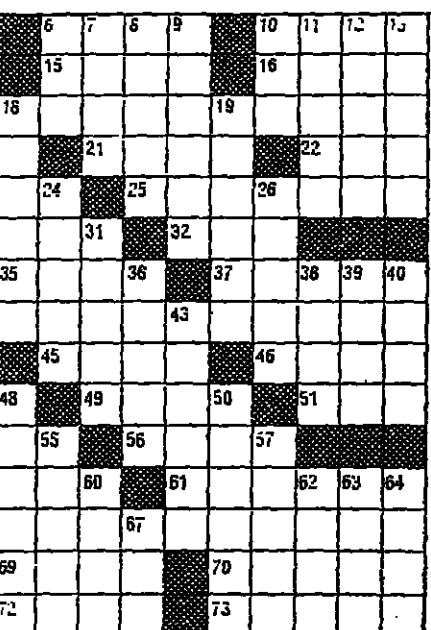
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## -By Will Wenz

56 Wearing pumps      24 Nat Turner, for

	<b>DOWN</b>	40 Waste allowance
1 Gulf of Greece		42 Gravy ingredient
2 Shea sounds		43 Indian chief
3 "Up and —!"		44 Certain waitress
4 Stately		50 Belmonte or
5 Venerates		Manolote
6 Musical		52 — voice
direction: Abbr.		53 Test, as a new
7 Himalayan goat		dress
8 Baseball		54 Muse
brothers		55 Napped
9 Ruling system		57 Office stamp
10 Race an engine		60 This, in Spain
11 — a time		62 Prefix for an
12 Jeweler's aid		element
13 Krupp's city		63 Give out
14 Vasco —		64 Network
15 Kind of crackers		66 Pitch
		67 — Wednesday

[illegible]

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for the (M)—monthly; (W)—weekly; (R)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.			
Alexander Fund	\$6.73	Japan Growth Fund	\$13.24

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## Print



## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

C	A	R	E	B	A	C	K	C	A	R	E
A	L	A	R	E	R	L	E	A	M	I	S
H	I	B	A	R	I	A	N	I	A	M	S
O	B	I	S	E	E	N	H	A	L	L	E
S	H	O	W	A	N	A	L	A	M	I	S
E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R
I	N	K	I	N	G	S	A	I	S	E	L
D	O	N	K	T	W	E	R	E	A	R	A
E	G	O	S	H	O	W	A	L	A	M	I
W	O	R	L	D	I	N	G	S	A	I	S
C	A	R	T	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R

—By Alan Truscott

three rounds, ending in the dummy. Next he led the diamond seven. For best to play his ace would have been a fatal error. He ducked, knowing that this could not cost him a trick.

South put up the diamond king, missing his last chance to make the contract. He played the diamond queen from the dummy and allowing South to make the ace. When the diamond ten failed to drop later, South had to lose either a diamond or a spade for down one, since there was only one trump left in the dummy for ruffing purposes.

East panicked. East's South went astray in drawing trumps. The right play was to enter dummy at the second trick with a spade lead to the king and lead the singleton diamond next.

NORTH  
 ♠ K104  
 ♥ K1084  
 ♦ 7  
 ♣ J8743

WEST      EAST  
 ♠ Q1872    ♠ J95  
 ♥ 6          ♥ 732  
 ♦ 542      ♦ A1085  
 ♣ AK98    ♣ Q106

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ A83  
 ♥ AQ195  
 ♦ KQ795  
 ♣ —

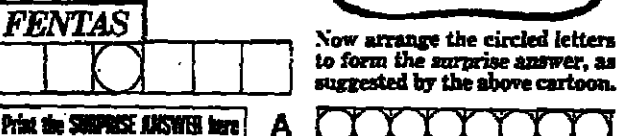
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East
1	♣ Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2	♣ Pass	4 ♣	Pass
3	♣ Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to

form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)



'MR. WILSON SAID IF ANYONE COULD DO IT, I COULD DO IT!'



# Nastase Eliminated by Stockton at Wimbledon

By Fred Lupper  
WIMBLEDON, England, July 2 (UPI)—In the major upset of the day, the American tennis player, Stan Smith, defeated the Romanian player, Ilie Nastase, in the first round of Wimbledon today. Nastase, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was defeated 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Smith, who joined the American team in the tournament, looked for a while as if he could have been five spans. Tom Gorman had pulled out in the first set, but Smith moved well to the net. That blazing backhand, piercing the line but Kodes checked his attack to the forehand and there is no way to credit his lightning comeback. He triumphed, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Smith's Roscoe Tanner came against Ken Rosewall. The 35-year-old was strong-arming the matador, the heavy service was early on blunting the thrust. The center court idolizing Rosewall over the win, as Tanner took the set at 6-2, led 4-2 in the second and seemed poised for a fight with John Newcombe tomorrow. The best returner in business lined up his sights on Little Ken had the second at 5-7, the third at 6-3 and a trailing 2-5 in the fourth. A five straight games for the last at 7-5 to thunderous applause.

## Wimbledon Results

Men's Singles (Fourth Round)  
I. Nastase (R) vs. Stan Smith (A), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
J. Newcombe (A) vs. John McEneaney (A), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
K. Rosewall (A) vs. Roscoe Tanner (A), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Women's Singles  
K. Rosewall (A) vs. Roscoe Tanner (A), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.  
J. Newcombe (A) vs. John McEneaney (A), 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

tionship two years ago. A serve and volley man, he made his decision early—to keep moving forward, to go for the big shot and to pay no attention to any Nastase court antics. He was two sets to one up and 4-4 in the fourth when the Romanian tried to horseshoe. He borrowed an umbrella as a spritz came

## Decisive Games Today Value of Soccer Coach Debatable

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, July 2 (UPI)—How much does a manager do? The question is an endlessly contentious one, both at club and international level. Tomorrow, when the last four matches of the semi-final round of this World Cup take place, two managers will be left tense but optimistic, two defeated.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany and Rinus Michels of the Netherlands will probably be the happy ones. Mario Zagallo of Brazil and Kasper Brundage of Poland will be disappointed. Yet, of the four, only Michels and Gorki have won consistent praise. Zagallo, who in my opinion has been making bricks without straw out of his limited Brazilian team, has been the object of savage criticism from his countrymen. Schoen, too, after his third undoubtedly successful World Cup in charge of the West German team, has been the object of sustained and derogatory criticism.

It is always hard to know how much of a team's success or failure is owed to its manager (or coach, if you prefer the American terminology). Is West Germany winning despite Schoen or because of Schoen? Would Brazil have done better under another manager than Zagallo, as his perpetual rival and critic Joao Saldanha once bravely suggested? Is Gorki simply fortunate to have managed Poland at a time when it has two such superb wingers as Lato and Gadocha? These are elusive questions. But it is a matter of fact that until the solid, uncompromising Michels took over the Dutch team, it was little more than a mediocre amalgam of great names which did not live up to the reputation or, if you wish, a mountain of money, and was continually persecuted miserably.

The Netherlands, though no one denied the strength of the individual players at their disposal, were quite lucky to qualify at all. Twice they drew goallessly with their eternal rivals, Belgium, but they scraped through to the finals because they had scored more goals than the Belgians. There were endless squabbles about money—right up to the moment that the team was to leave for West Germany. Indeed, there were even threats then that the Stars would stay at home if the Dutch federation did not give them what they wanted. A compromise was reached, and a Dutch team which had just showed its potential by thrashing Argentina, 4-1, in an exhibition match set off for the World Cup—where they may well win.

Michels made Ajax into a great team. When he left several years ago, the Italian Roman, Stefano Kovacs, built shrewdly on Michels' foundations, and added two more European Cups to the one which Michels had gained. Michels had gone to Barcelona, where he served a king's ransom, and where he hoped off periodically, even during the World Cup. A large, calm, authoritative man with a blazer and a short haircut, sharply in contrast with the modish players he commands, he knows when to crack the whip, and when to relax. West German journalists made great capital out of the lively party the Dutch players had at their Hilton Hotel, after beating East Germany last Sunday. But any sensible manager knows that the ideal time to let his vigorous players off the leash is immediately after such a victory. The following morning, the Dutch players trained as hard as ever. Without Michels, they probably would not begin to be a team. The old tensions between the Ajax and Feyenoord club players, the tensions between Johan Cruyff and his former Ajax colleagues (Michels brought him to Barcelona) would probably have torn the team apart. But Michels can handle Cruyff, and Cruyff, as we know, is the best player not only in this World Cup, but in the world.

Joao Saldanha, who was once Zagallo's team manager, told me that the Rio Club was run by him as Brazil's team manager three months before the 1970 World Cup, in West Ger-

## World Cup Standings

GROUP A	W	L	T	F	G	A
Netherlands	2	0	0	4	6	0
Brazil	2	0	0	4	3	1
Argentina	0	3	0	0	1	6
G. Germany	0	2	0	0	3	0

## TODAY'S GAMES

GROUP A  
The Netherlands vs. Brazil, in Dortmund.  
Argentina vs. East Germany, in Gelsenkirchen.

## GROUP B

Sweden vs. Yugoslavia, in Dusseldorf.  
Poland vs. West Germany, in Frankfurt.

## SATURDAY, JULY 6

Consolation game  
Group A runner-up vs. Group B runner-up, in Munich.

## SUNDAY, JULY 7

(Championship)  
Group A winner vs. Group B winner, in Munich.

the tie-break and against a streaking backhand, Nastase volleyed out with the match to Stockton, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

"He seemed to lose interest," said Stockton. "We were 3-3 in the first set and love-40 there once. And he could have run right through me." That's the Nastase story for 1974.

Last night there had been seven American women in the last sixteen. The rest disappeared without trace and the biggest surprise was the defeat of Rosie Casale. Fourth-seeded and four times the semifinalist here, Rosie was out-manuevered by 11-year-old South African schoolgirl who, at 5 feet 1, is fractionally shorter than Rosie.

Looking more like a Dresden doll than an athlete, Beschoff "played my own game." Her game consisted of anchoring herself on the baseline and hitting to places that Rosie had just left. Defensively, the South African was solid as a rock. There were a few stray moments for her. She was at 5-1 with four set points and at 5-2 with three more before caressing a backhand for 6-2. More adventurous later, she gingerly advanced on her second match point to bury a forehand volley in an open ground for the match, 6-2, 6-3. She could not believe it. "I was afraid," she confessed, "of losing love and love."

Patty Hogan lost to Britain's Virginia Wade, bent off-balance against volcanic shotmaking to trail, 1-5. Briefly she countered. Patty broke Wade to 5-2, held her own service and was love-30 in the next game. She set to on an ace and the match, 6-3, 6-1. More her old self, Evonne Googlagon won from Kris Kemmer, 6-1, 6-4 and Tony Fritz retired with knee trouble after trailing Kerry Melville, 5-1.

Connors won easily, mop hair flying, double-fisted backhands finding the corners. Jimmy, 21, defeated Jaime Fillo, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0, 6-1, while America's other joint No. 1, Stan Smith, won 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Smith had a burst at the end, trailing 3-5 he took four straight games, breaking Frenchman Patrice Dominguez at love in the misty sprinkle.

Smith has not lost here since winning in 1972. Newcombe, unbeaten here since 1969, today defeated Erik Van Dillen, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

As the rain increased the seeds were still toppling. Ismael El Shafel, who dispatched Bjorn Borg back to Sweden yesterday, bulldozed twelfth-seeded Spain's Manuel Orantes today, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

And if there is any proof needed that the so-called dethroned Wimbledon champion was blown out of proportion, Russian Alex Metrevel, finalist to Kodes last year, whipped seventh-seeded Tom Okker, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Briles Returns to Work  
KANSAS CITY, July 2 (AP)—After spending more than 60 days on the inactive list while recovering from knee surgery, Nelson Briles has returned to active duty with the Kansas City Royals.

Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

### Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	40	24	.625	—
Montreal	38	24	.613	2
Philadelphia	30	30	.500	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	22	40	.354	15
Chicago	21	42	.336	17 1/2
New York	20	44	.303	18

### Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	24	.636	—
San Francisco	40	26	.606	2
Atlanta	39	27	.591	3
Houston	39	29	.571	4 1/2
San Diego	34	40	.457	10 1/2
San Diego	33	47	.413	20

## Monday's Line Scores

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### 1st Game

Milwaukee	000	001	000	1	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 2nd Game

Milwaukee	001	010	010	2	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 3rd Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 4th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 5th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 6th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 7th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 8th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 9th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 10th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

Five-time Wimbledon champion Billie Jean King gave a volleying lesson to Britain's Lesley Charles, winning 6-3, 6-0, and Chris Evert, runner-up here a year ago to King, had difficulty with Mona Schallau when taking up a 7-5, 6-1 victory as they got to the quarters.

Last night there had been seven American women in the last sixteen. The rest disappeared without trace and the biggest surprise was the defeat of Rosie Casale. Fourth-seeded and four times the semifinalist here, Rosie was out-manuevered by 11-year-old South African schoolgirl who, at 5 feet 1, is fractionally shorter than Rosie.

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#### 2nd Game

Milwaukee	001	010	010	2	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 3rd Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 4th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 5th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 6th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 7th Game

Milwaukee	000	000	000	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0
Wright	000	000	000	3	0

#### 8th Game

Mil
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